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GUANO.

BALTIMORE, 28th October, 1844.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

DEAR SIR,—In the Price Currents received from England, the quotations for Guano, have been given, as ranging from £5 to £11 sterling, equal at the present rate of exchange on England, to about \$25 to \$55 dollars per ton, without any explanation by which the American reader could understand why so great a difference existed in the value of the article. This defect has however been supplied in the European Times Newspaper & Price Current, published at Liverpool, by Messrs. Wilmer & Smith, on the date of the departure of each mail Steamer from that port, for Boston, as will be seen by the extracts made herein, from the European Times of 4th inst., (just received per Steamer Acadia,) which quotes *Grey or Peruvian Guano*, as worth in London, on 3d instant, from £10 to £11 sterling, (\$50 to \$55) per ton, and under same head, has the following editorial remarks:

"Prices have again advanced for *African Guano*, and an extensive business has been transacted at £6 to £8.10 sterling per ton on the spot, and £5.15 to £6 for cargoes to arrive. There is none pressing for sale. For *Peruvian Guano* (*South American*) the demand is brisker at £10.10 sterling per ton."

The same paper quotes the price of *Guano in Liverpool*, on the 4th inst., at £6 to £10 sterling, (\$30 to \$50) per ton, without designating any particular qualities; but the Editorial remarks accompanying said quotations, says, "Sales of *African Guano* in small lots, amounting to 200 tons, have been effected at £6 to £6.5 sterling per ton; *Peruvian Guano* is held at £10 sterling per ton." Another column of same paper contains the following paragraph, headed, "SALE OF GUANO."—"Since our last paper was published, two cargoes of *Ichaboe* (*African*) *Guano*, have arrived at this port. One of these cargoes was offered by auction on Thursday, when the first lot sold at £6.5 sterling per ton, and the remainder was taken in for want of buyers. The sales of the week are about 100 tons, at £6.2.6 to £6.5 sterling per ton, chiefly at the latter price. For delivery the first three months of next year, (1845) several cargoes to arrive, have been sold at £6 to £6.2.6 sterling per ton. The ship *Wave* has arrived at the *Clyde*, with a cargo from *Mercury Island*, the quantity of which appears equal to that of *Ichaboe*."

The above extracts and remarks are clear as to the distinction made in England, (where the article has been, and still continues to be extensively used and approved of for Agricultural purposes,) between the two qualities of *Peruvian* or *S. American*, and *African* or *Ichaboe Guano*; and prove that after a well tested trial of both qualities, these purchasers and consumers continue to purchase the *Peruvian*, or *S. American* at £10 to £10.10s. sterling, (\$50 to \$52½) per ton, when they can obtain the *Ichaboe* or *African*, in same market at £6 to £6.5s. sterling (\$30 to \$31½) per ton; or a difference of nearly 70 per cent, made there, in favor of the *Peruvian* over the *African Guano*.

It may be here proper to explain that the *Peruvian* or *S. American*, is a monopoly of the *Peruvian* and *Bolivian* Governments, and that these Governments have appointed a Company, trading under the title of the *Peruvian* and *Bolivian Guano Company*, to act as Sole Agents for the sale of this particular description of Guano in Europe and the United States; and have granted to said Company, (for a valuable consideration,) the privilege of an exclusive export of the article from their territories, under the severest penalties of confiscation of vessel and cargo, and imprisonment of the crew of any vessel detected in attempting to load Guano at any port or place within their respective jurisdictions; and an English bark, commanded by the same Capt.

Fielding who was lately executed at Halifax, for Piracy committed on board the British bark *Saladian*, from the Pacific, was captured by a *Peruvian Guarda Coaster*, and actually condemned and confiscated by the *Peruvian Government* for attempting to load clandestinely, a cargo of Guano at the *Chincha Islands*. It may also be proper to state that Mr. Samuel K. George of Baltimore, has been appointed by this *Peruvian* and *Bolivian Guano Company*, their Agent for the sale of the real *Peruvian* or *S. American Guano*, and has now on sale a cargo of it, imported into Baltimore per ship *Orpheus*, Capt. Hill; which vessel loaded for account of said Company, at the largest of the *Chincha Islands*, (three in number) in the neighborhood of the Port of Callao or Lima, in the Pacific, (where all the choicest *Peruvian* or *S. American* guano, called *Grey Guano*, and quoted in the London Price Current of 3d inst. at £10 to £11 sterling per ton, is loaded for England, by said Company or their agents at Lima, so that there cannot be any doubt as to the quality of this cargo, per *Orpheus*, being the very best quality of *Peruvian Guano*, which Mr. George sells at 3 cts. per lb. by the single ton, with some reduction in the price, where a larger quantity is taken. And the writer can state from his own knowledge of an importation of similar Guano from Liverpool, made some months since into Baltimore, by a farmer of Cecil County, for his own use, and which cost at Liverpool £10 10s. sterling (\$52½) per ton, that said importation stood landed in Baltimore, fully 3½ cts. per lb., without any charge of commission, premium of insurance, or interest being made on it, and that as an article of trade it would require to sell for at least 4c. pr. lb., to cover a mercantile profit on the transaction.

It is true, (as a writer in the *American Farmer* has lately contended,) *African Guano* at £6 to £6 10s. sterling, (\$30 to \$32½) cost per ton, in Liverpool, may be imported into the U. S., so as to stand landed here, a less price per lb. than Mr. George holds his *Peruvian Guano* at. But when purchasers and consumers take into consideration that the *African Guano*, (according to the latest English quotations and remarks given herein,) is nearly 70 per cent inferior in quality, to the *Peruvian Guano* offered by Mr. George for sale, Mr. G's Guano at 3c. pr. lb., is in fact a cheaper article, and the writer understands that Mr. G. is authorised by the Company for whom he acts as Agents, to lower the price here of the *Peruvian Guano*, on his being informed of any actual decline in the price of the best *Peruvian Guano* in England, below £10 sterling pr. ton. I would warn purchasers of *African Guano* to be cautious in their selection, or they may pay dearly for it, though obtained by them at apparently a much lower price than Mr. George holds his *Peruvian Guano*, of the genuine quality of which article, there cannot be any doubt, when purchased from the appointed Agent of the Company, imported by him in vessels freighted for the loading, and whose masters and crews have not any benefit to derive from the result of the sale, and can clearly testify where they loaded and that their cargoes are the pure and genuine article; whereas numerous vessels are reported to have sailed from the United States in search of Guano, and will load it, wherever they can meet an article bearing a semblance to Guano, and bring such Guano into the United States for sale as the *African Guano*, known in England as *Ichaboe Guano*; being the name of an Island on the coast of Africa, where the most approved *African Guano* has been found; and many cargoes of it imported into England, and from England several parcels of what is called *Ichaboe Guano*, have been imported into New York and other ports of the United States, and are now in these markets offering on sale, without the requisite proof that the article thus offered, is pure and genuine Guano.

After writing thus far, I am handed the *European Times*,

News Paper and Price Current of 12th inst., received per Steamer *Great Western*, arrived at New York, and find in it the following remarks about Guano.

The London Price Current of 11th inst., states: "An extensive business is still being transacted in Guano and prices are still advancing. The market has been nearly cleared of *African* at £6.5 to £6.10 sterling per ton. For arrival, numerous cargoes have been sold at 6 to £6.5 sterling per ton. *Peruvian* in good demand at £10 to £11 sterling per ton. There is an immense consumption of *African Guano* going on." The Liverpool Price Current in same paper, under date of 12th inst., merely quotes Guano at £6 to £11 sterling per ton, without other remark; but from the several previous extracts from the *European Times*, given herein, it is very evident from the quotation of £6 sterling per ton, applies to the best *African* or *Ichaboe Guano*, and that of £11 sterling per ton, to the best *Peruvian* or *South American Guano*.

The following particulars published in same paper, of the number of British vessels left on the 12th of last August, at the Island of *Ichaboe*, on the coast of Africa, loading Guano, may prove interesting to our agricultural friends, as conveying some idea of the extent of the trade carried on by the British in that article, (not being over two years since the first cargo of Guano loaded at *Ichaboe*, was brought to England,) and it appears that another Guano deposit has been lately discovered, called *Mercury Island*, which is expected to yield as rich a harvest as *Ichaboe* has done, in the production and export to England of this most valuable manure. It would also appear by a notice in the previous *European Times*, of the 4th inst., received per Steamer *Acadia*, that on testing the first cargo of guano from *Mercury Island*, received per Ship *Wave*, arrived in the *Clyde*, the quality of the *Mercury Island Guano*, has been found there equal to the best importations from *Ichaboe*. It further appears, that up to the latest advices from England, upwards of one thousand vessels of the largest class, have been dispatched from that Country to all parts of the world, where Guano deposits were likely to be met with; there to load guano and bring it to England for the use and benefit of British Agriculture.

Most respectfully, I remain,

Dear Sir, your obt. servt.,

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

GUANO.—The arrivals the past week have been—one vessel from *Mercury Island*. The sales have been from 200 to 300 tons, chiefly at £6 2s. 6d., fifty tons of which were taken for export to the continent. Nothing doing for spring delivery; £6 per ton offered by buyers, and holders asking £6 5s.; Peru, £10 to £10 10s. The following vessels were loading at Messrs. Burnett, Raikham and Co's Wharfs, *Ichaboe*, on the 12th August:—*Brutus*, *Cowslip*, *Pera*, *Superb*, *Maid of Mona*, *Ellen*, *Mountaineer*, *Terris*, *Storm King*, *Mingston*, *Crusader*, *Wellington*, *Columbine*, and *Hope*.

Stringent regulations are adopted at *Ichaboe* for preventing the scenes of disorder and irregularity which have been witnessed there amongst the ships loading. Sailors are not always the most considerate of individuals; and those whose business it is to preserve order have some difficulty in the satisfactory performance of their duty. The master and part of the crew of the *Pera*, of Peterhead, have been sent home, under arrest, in the sloop-of-war *Clio*, which arrived, a few days since, at Portsmouth. The weather at *Ichaboe* had been most boisterous, and, of the numerous vessels loading there, scarcely one had escaped without having suffered some damage. A variety of contradictory reports are still in circulation respecting the quality of the guano on *Mercury Island*; but it is clear that it will yield as rich a harvest as *Ichaboe*.

A NEW ISLAND for the guano trade, called the Mercury, was lately discovered in lat. 25° 42' south, long. 14° 58' east. It is a mile in circumference, and three-quarters of a mile from the south west point of Spencer's Bay, and one mile and a half from the north west point of that Bay. Both passages are easy to take, and perfectly clear. The best anchorage is on the east side of the island, one and a half cable's length from its shore, in five fathoms, on a bottom of sand and clay. Near the full and change of the moon a heavy swell often sets into the south part of the bay, and renders it there unsafe for anchorage. There can be little doubt that, like Ichaboe, Mercury Island is stocked with guano.

Genuine Guano, when burned on a red-hot shovel, leaves a white ash of phosphate of lime and magnesia. The specific gravity of good fresh guano is seldom more than 1.68, water being 1.00.

GUANO.

BALTIMORE, 8th November, 1844.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir,—Since my communications of 25th ultimo, on the subject of Guano, I have met with several quotations and remarks on this article in English newspapers of later dates than then noticed; and I now give them to you for the information of our agricultural friends, as fully confirming the increasing trade and consumption of this most valuable manure in Great Britain, up to our latest dates from that country.

A newspaper called "the League," published in London, says under date of 12th ultimo:

"The sales of African Guano during the past week, have reached from 200 to 300 tons, the price obtained averaging £6 2s. 6d. sterling, (equal to about \$30½) per ton; on the one hand buyers are offering £6, (\$30), and sellers want £6 5s. (\$30½) for African. Peruvian Guano is commanding £10. to £10 10s. (\$50 to \$52½) per ton."

Wilmor & Smith's European Times, says, under the London head of 18th ultimo.

"The imports both from Africa and Peru are increasing, and we have accounts from Ichaboe, (Africa) stating that a very large number of vessels are loading there for Great Britain, holders have in consequence, submitted to a decline in African Guano, and a large quantity is offering for sale on the spot and to arrive. There has however been a good deal doing in African Guano at £6 15s. to £6 sterling, (\$28½ to \$30) per ton, and there is an increasing consumption going on. Peruvian Guano has been in fair demand at £10 to £10 10s sterling, (\$50 to \$52½) per ton. At a public Sale on Monday last, 250 tons Guano from Valparaiso, were all taken in at £6 10s. sterling, (\$32½) per ton for sound, and £4 10s. (\$22½) per ton, for damaged, and the highest bid for the sound, (the quality being inferior,) was £4 10s. (\$22½) per ton."

Under the Liverpool head of 19th ultimo, the European Times says:

"400 tons of African Guano have been disposed of within the last two weeks, chiefly from £6 to £6 2s. 6d. sterling (\$30 to \$30½) per ton. Owing to many arrivals and the desire of some importers to realize, prices for African Guano have receded a little, and may be considered 5s. (\$14) per ton lower for that quality, in quantity. Peruvian Guano we continue to quote at £10 to £11 sterling (\$50 to \$55) per ton."

I observe that the Massachusetts and Maine Agricultural newspapers announce that several cargoes of Guano have been loaded on the coast of Labrador, and either have actually arrived, or are expected to arrive at Boston and other eastern ports, from whence a part of them will, without doubt, be re-shipped to Baltimore, and other more southern ports, in search of a market. I would therefore again warn our Agricultural friends against purchasing either the African or Labrador Guano, without first having their respective qualities properly tested, or they may be tempted by the offer of such Guano at prices much under what Mr. George may ask for his importation of Guano, per ship Orpheus, which is well known to be the pure and genuine Peruvian Guano of best quality, loaded at the Island of Chincha; and pay dearly in the result. They will please bear in mind that after a trial and test of several years in England, the consumers there continue to pay from £10 to £11 sterling, or \$50 to \$55 per ton, for such Peruvian Guano as Mr. George now offers on sale here, whilst in same market, the Ichaboe or best

quality of African Guano, does not sell for more than £6 sterling or \$30 per ton, clearly showing that these consumers estimate Peruvian Guano to be worth nearly 70 per cent more for agricultural purposes, than the best Ichaboe or African Guano. The Labrador Guano is a new article, unknown in England, and I would apprehend from the known humidity of the climate on that coast, that the quality of the Labrador will prove on a fair trial and test of it, to be inferior to the African, which in England is estimated to be greatly inferior to the Peruvian, as shown by the relative prices paid there for each quality.

Most respectfully, I remain,

Dear Sir, your ob't servant,
A FRIEND TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

ON GUANO AS A FERTILIZER.

Is the title of a pamphlet published in London last year, (1843) by Cuthbert W. Jonson, Esq., F. R. S., corresponding member of the Horticultural Society of Maryland, Editor of the Farmer's Encyclopedia, the Farmer's Almanac and other agricultural works, well known and most highly thought of by the Agricultural community. And we now present to our readers the following extracts from this interesting work:

Guano is, it seems, the European mode of pronouncing the Peruvian word "Huano," or Manure. This substance exists in large quantities in some of the rocky islands off the coast of Peru, where, in the course of ages, it has been formed by the deposit of the excrements of innumerable multitudes of Sea Fowl, who haunt these localities, especially during the breeding season. It exists, according to M. Humboldt (*Davy's Elem. Ag. Chem.* 296.) in the greatest abundance in some of the small rocky islands of the Pacific Ocean, as at Chincha, Ilo, Iza, and Arica. Even when Humboldt wrote, some twenty years since, fifty vessels were annually loaded with the guano at Chincha alone, each trader carrying from 1500 to 2000 cubic feet. The guano is found, according to Liebig, (*Organic Chem.* 81.) on the surface of these islands, in strata of several feet in thickness, and is, in fact, the slowly putrefying excrements of innumerable sea-fowl that remain on them during the breeding season. It is used by the farmers of Peru chiefly as a manure for the maize or Indian corn, and it is said sometimes in the small proportion of about one cwt. per acre. "The date of the discovery of the guano and of its introduction as a manure," says Mr. Winderfeldt (*Brit. Farm. Mag.* vol. vi. p. 411.), "is unknown, although no doubt exists of its great antiquity. In many parts of America, where the soil is volcanic or sandy, no produce would be obtained without the guano. It has been calculated that from 12,000 to 14,000 cwt. are annually sold in the port of Mollendo for the use of the country round the city of Arequipa. In the province of Taracapa and in the valleys of Tambo and Victor the consumption should be something more, as wheat, all kinds of fruit, trees and plants, with the single exception of the sugar cane, are manured with the guano; which is not the case with the district of Arequipa, where maize and the potato alone require it. In the district of Arequipa 5 cwt. of guano are spread over an extent of 5000 square yards (about an English acre); but in Taracapa and the valleys of Tambo and Victor, 5 cwt. are required. The land thus manured in Arequipa produces 45 for 1 of potatoes, and 35 for 1 of maize, where wheat manured with horse-dung produces only 18."

In a recent obliging communication (Dec. 29, 1842,) from a Gentleman who has resided many years on the coast of Peru, (Henry Bland, Esq. of Liverpool,) he observes, in answer to some questions, which I had addressed to him, with regard to the uses of the Guano, the Soils and the Climate of Peru,

"The valleys on the coast of Peru consist chiefly of a light sandy soil. No rain falls upon that part of the coast where I have seen guano used. Neither are the dews so copious as to be considered by the Peruvian Farmer to be of any importance in promoting vegetation in the valleys."

"On the tops of the coast hills, a slight verdure is produced by the dews in the winter season, but it does not remain for more than from one to two months. The land of the valleys is irrigated, but without the limits of irrigation I have alluded to. This is the state of the coast, from about 5 degrees, to 22 degrees south latitude."

"I do not believe that so small a quantity as one cwt. of guano per acre is found sufficient for the soil upon any part of the coast of Peru. In the neighbourhood of Are-

quipa, the first crop is maize, (Indian corn.) The seed is sown in drills or trenches, and the bunches (three or four plants I call a bunch) come up about two feet apart. When the plants are six or eight inches above ground, a pinch of guano (as much as can be easily held between the thumb and two fingers) is placed around each bunch, and the whole is usually irrigated immediately afterwards. Guano is again applied when the plant is about throwing out its fruits, a handful is then applied to each bunch, and irrigation immediately follows. The next succeeding crops, potatoes and wheat, are produced without any further application of manure.

"In the valley of Chaucay, distant from Lima about 40 miles, a soil, which without guano is capable of producing only fifteen for one of Indian corn, with guano is made to produce 300 for one. In speaking of guano, the Peruvians say, "Aunque no sea santo hace milagros."—Guano, though no saint, works miracles.

"Guano to be good, being in some measure soluble in water, can never be found in its most powerful state, in any climate where rain falls, and consequently any that may be brought from the coast of Peru, taken from without the limits of dryness, must be of inferior value compared with that which comes from the Chincha Islands, situated in about 10½ degrees south latitude, and about ten miles distant from the main, and from Paquica on the coast of Bolivia, in latitude 21 south.—Upon these Islands and at Paquica, is the principal deposit of guano. Two or three cargoes of guano from the coast of Chili (where rain is frequent) have found their way into this country, and have, I believe, been sold for Chincha guano, thus injuring both the character of the best guano as a manure, and the importer of the genuine article."

"I may mention a circumstance to shew the little estimation in which nitrate of soda, compared with guano, is held by the Peruvian farmer.

"On the coast of Peru nitrate of soda is produced at a distance of about forty-five miles from Iquique, the port at which the principal part of the nitrate is shipped. For mules to transport the nitrate from the place where it is made, to the port of shipment, the nitrate merchant, who sells for export, depends chiefly upon the farmers who reside in the immediate neighborhood where the nitrate is produced, and he can only secure their services by having always ready for them in the port of Iquique, a return load of guano, which they carry back to manure their farms, after having carried a load of nitrate, almost from their own doors, to the port of Iquique."

Guano appears in the state in which it has been lately introduced into this country, to be a fine brown or fawn colored powder, emitting a strong marine smell; it blackens when heated, and gives off strong ammoniacal fumes. When nitric acid is mixed with it, uric or lithic acid is produced.

The American reader will please bear in mind that since the publication of the above pamphlet by Professor Johnson, in January, 1843, the guano trade has been so ex-

"It is the dryness of the climate," observes Professor Johnson, "which has permitted the guano to accumulate on these coasts. When we reach a region in which from local causes the dews are heavier, and the rains more frequent, the accumulation ceases; cold water dissolves at least three fifths of the guano in the state in which it reaches us. A single day of English rain would dissolve, and carry into the sea a considerable portion of one of the largest accumulations, a single year of English weather would cause many of them entirely to disappear.—(*Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc.* v. 2. p. 315)

"It forms irregular and limited deposits, which at times attain a depth of 50 or 60 feet, and are excavated like mines of red ochre. Its real origin was well known to the Government of the Incas, and its national importance fully understood. It was made a capital offence to kill the young birds on the Guano Islands."—*Professor Johnson, Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc.* v. 2, p. 103. The quantity of Guano importing into England, has now, from small beginnings, become considerable, about 20 casks were imported in 1840, by Messrs. W. J. Myers and Co. of Liverpool. In June 1840, the first cargo arrived at that Port, and since then about 20,000 tons have been imported.

As the guano is, we have seen, of different qualities, and is easily adulterated, the farmer should be careful to procure it of such large dealers, as Messrs. W. J. Myers and Co., Liverpool, and Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, London.

tended in England, that upwards of one thousand British vessels are said to have been despatched from that country during the present year (1844), to load with it for the use and benefit of British agriculture, and that it is expected the importations of guano into the different ports of Great Britain, the present year, will exceed three hundred thousand tons, and yet from the increasing demand and consumption, prices are maintained in face of these immense importations there, and a ready sale found for the article as it arrives. They will please also bear in mind, that Mr. Samuel K. George's importation of guano into Baltimore, per ship Orpheus, Captain Hill, and now on sale there, was loaded at the Island of Chincha, which Humboldt and other writers on the subject, have pointed out as the best Guano Depot in Peru, and which the Peruvians themselves (after ages of practical experience in its use) prefer for its superior quality over all other descriptions of guano. It may also be well to add, that Messrs. W. J. Myers & Co. of Liverpool, whom Professor Johnston so particularly notices in his pamphlet, as the first importers of guano from Peru into England, in 1840, and of whom the English farmer can depend on procuring the pure and genuine Peruvian Guano, which the professor warns these farmers, is easily adulterated, are the agents at Liverpool, as Mr. Samuel K. George is at Baltimore, of the Peruvian and Bolivian Guano Company, for the sale of their Guano from the Chincha Islands, and that this Company has the exclusive privilege from the Peruvian and Bolivian Governments, of exporting Guano from these Islands, and that no importations can be made from them except through the above named agents, whom this Company have appointed in England and the United States to make sale of it for their account.

BOTANY.

On the obligation of every Young Farmer to become acquainted with the history and character of the plants that come every day under his observation.

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE, DELAWARE, SEPTEMBER, 1843. BY JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ.

While I would thus urge upon agriculturists, and especially upon the young class, the importance of a correcter knowledge of all that belongs to the profession, I shall limit what I have to say to a few cursory remarks on the propriety of being accurately acquainted with the history and character of those *Plants*, whether valuable or pernicious, which come under the daily notice of the farmer. Without derogating in the slightest degree from the importance of the other departments of Natural History, it may be safely affirmed that the *vegetable creation* presents an eminent claim to the consideration of the cultivators of the soil. It is emphatically with the *products of vegetation*—the great source of animal subsistence—that the agriculturist is concerned; and if in other pursuits the operative finds it necessary to be well acquainted with his materials, it cannot be less desirable that the farmer should have an accurate knowledge of those objects which demand his care and attention. With such knowledge, he can not only understand precisely what plants are most worthy of culture, but, what is scarcely less important, he can comprehend the true character of those which require all his vigilance to exclude or to extirpate from his grounds. He can not only identify, to his own satisfaction, the plants which it behooves him to know, but, by the use of an appropriate nomenclature, he can make himself perfectly intelligible when communicating his information to others. The want of this knowledge, and especially the uncertainty of popular names, is a source of much confusion and perplexity in the intercourse of farmers, and in the essays of agricultural writers.* Every district of country, and almost every neighborhood, has its own names for well-known plants; but they are apt

to be variously applied, the same plant being frequently known by different names, and the same name often bestowed on very distinct plants. A striking instance of this may be cited, by way of illustration, in the use of the term *Herd's grass*, which, in *N. England*, is applied to the grass known to us by the name of *Timothy*, or the *Phleum pratense* of the botanists; whereas in *Pennsylvania*, and perhaps in all the States south of it, the term *Herd's grass* is appropriated to a plant technically called *Agrostis vulgaris*, entirely distinct from the preceding and of inferior value. This discrepancy is liable to cause annoying mistakes, and has even been the occasion of litigation between the seedsmen of Boston and Philadelphia. I can perceive no remedy for the errors and confusion resulting from a loose and variable popular nomenclature but a resort to the precise scientific names imposed by systematic writers. The use of popular names may answer every purpose in colloquial intercourse with our neighbors; but when we wish to be explicitly understood by strangers, or by persons in trade, it would be better to employ the exact language of science, and to use those names for objects which have a specific meaning, recognised by all the world. Nor need this be regarded as an onerous task, so far as the practical farmer is concerned. To attempt to master the nomenclature of the whole vegetable kingdom would indeed be a hopeless and a futile undertaking, but to be able to designate by the appropriate names all those plants which he finds deserving on his grounds is an accomplishment which every young farmer, at least, should resolve to acquire. In the middle States there are to be met with on our farms perhaps one hundred species of plants which claim attention, either for their valuable or their pernicious qualities, or which ought to be expelled as worthless occupants to the soil. These ought to be well known to every farmer; and surely no intelligent man can doubt his ability to learn the names and characters of that number, when he recollects the facility with which all the world acquired the scientific name of a plant of recent notoriety. The classical name of *Morus Multicaulis* has become as familiar as a household word in the mouths of the most illiterate rustics in the land; and it would be a libel on the intellect of American farmers to insinuate that they could not become equally well acquainted with those other plants which are daily before their eyes, either claiming their care or requiring extirpation.

In truth the well-bred agriculturist, whose business it eminently is to study and turn to good account the products of the soil, ought to know the name, the character, and the entire history of every plant that he meets with on his premises, or approaches him from those of his neighbors: but all I ask as a commencement is, that he should learn to know the limited number which it is his immediate interest to know, and of which it is disreputable as well as disadvantageous to be ignorant. Many worthy persons, I am aware, allege as an excuse for their deficiency in this kind of knowledge that they have not time to acquire it; but I beg leave to intimate to such, that they have mistaken the nature of their complaint. It is not so much the want of time which afflicts them, as the want of taste and the neglect of opportunities. We all idle away countless hours of our existence, and especially in the morning of life, which might be successfully devoted to the attainment of useful knowledge. Taste is a faculty which can be cultivated; and opportunities to be improved happen to all men. It is impossible for an intelligent observer to ramble amid the works of creation without acquiring some knowledge of their character; and if he cultivate the habit, he will insensibly accumulate an amount of information, which, to the careless, seems to be the result of long and laborious research. Some of the most successful students of nature I have ever known prosecuted their inquiries under a constant pressure of the every-day cares and duties of life, and yet were remarkable for the exemplary performance of those duties. It will not avail, therefore, in this age and nation, to plead a want of time as an excuse for neglecting those attainments which are due alike to the best interests and to the high character of our profession. But if the practical farmer shall still insist that it is incompatible with his turn of mind and habitual employments to indulge in this kind of research, there is a simple and ready method by which he may obtain a sufficient knowledge of all the plants which present themselves to his notice, and seem to require his attention. Let him collect a fair specimen of every such plant, both in flower and fruit; let the specimen be carefully pressed and dried so as to exhibit the characters; and let each species be preserved in a distinct

sheet of paper, accompanied with a label, designating the place of growth, the date of collection, and the common name or names by which it may be known, together with any remarks that may tend to illustrate its history or properties. The specimens, thus prepared, will then require nothing more than the scientific names to determine their identity when spoken of, and to render them intelligible to all the world. Those names can be readily obtained from botanical friends, who always take pleasure in affording such information; and thus, with a very trifling labor, (I should rather call it an instructive amusement,) and in the compass of a convenient volume, the farmer may have always at hand the means of knowing by name, by sight, and by character all the plants of his vicinage in which he has the slightest interest. When memory fails, or doubts arise concerning the identity of any particular species, he can turn to the standard specimens in his little Herbarium, as the scholar does to his dictionary, in the full confidence of obtaining a solution of his difficulties. His knowledge will be of that authentic kind which results from ocular demonstration; and, by employing terms which convey definite ideas, he can communicate what he knows with clearness and precision.

Upon this simple and feasible plan may be obtained a fund of accurate information, which would serve as a basis, or starting point, for more extended and important attainments. The intercourse between agriculturists would become more interesting and profitable, because they would better understand each other. In discussing the merits or demerits of any given plant, they would know exactly what they were talking about; and not waste their arguments, as they sometimes do, under an utter misconception of the object in dispute. A Kentuckian and a Pennsylvanian, for example, are liable to exchange opinions concerning the value of "Blue grass," in their pastures, without being aware that they have reference to entirely distinct species. Similar mistakes often occur in relation to noxious weeds. I have seen an excellent farmer waging war with the common wild chamomile, (*Anthemis Cotula*, L.) in the belief that he was contending with the Ox-eye Daisy, (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.) a vile nuisance, which has been permitted, partly by ignorance, but more by a culpable negligence, to overrun a large portion of our country: and in one of our gazettes, a few years since, a series of vigorous essays appeared, calling the attention of farmers to the wild Teasel, (*Dipsacus sylvestris*, L.) a comparatively harmless biennial, and denouncing it under the full persuasion of its being that formidable pest, the Canada Thistle, (*Cirsium arvense*, Scop.): while the real Canada Thistle was extending itself, in the immediate vicinity of the essayist, unnoticed and unknown?

Such errors are not only prejudicial to the farming interest, but absolutely disreputable to the profession: and I have so much of the *esprit de corps* about me, that I am ambitious to see a correct knowledge of those objects which immediately concern me diffused throughout the whole agricultural community. I certainly believe it to be entirely practicable, in the mode I have indicated, otherwise I should not have ventured to trespass upon your time and patience in urging its attainment.

I have insisted upon the necessity of studying the character of weeds, as well as of useful plants, because it will be found that the pernicious and worthless species amount to more than three-fourths of all those which occur on our farms, in this latitude: and, I may add, that nine-tenths of the most pestilent intruders have been introduced from abroad. Hence it is indispensable to neat farming to possess a knowledge of all that ought to be excluded from our premises, as well as of those deserving culture. We should not only have this knowledge, but it must be accompanied by unceasing vigilance. The utmost care should be observed in the selection of seeds: and whenever a plant of strange or suspicious character makes its appearance it should be promptly attended to. Many weeds are disseminated in a single season, so as to cause much labor and trouble in getting rid of them; and a few years of slovenly neglect will often render their thorough extirpation an almost hopeless task. There should be a cordial co-operation among the whole fraternity in resisting noxious invaders; for the carelessness of one individual may be a source of grievous annoyance to a whole neighborhood. The sloven should be shamed out of his negligence, and the ignorant induced to seek knowledge by the successful example of his brethren; for example will ever be found contagious—as well for good as for evil.

*We almost every day see high wrought notices of plants, supposed by the writers to be new or unknown, and which set the curious all agog to learn what the wonderful novelties may be, when, nine times out of ten, if the proper scientific names were given, we should recognise them as old acquaintances, and should always be able to form a tolerable estimate of their value, by a knowledge of their botanical character and affinities. In all such cases, there is no surer protection against imposition, or what is vulgarly called humbug, than a competent acquaintance with the first principles of Natural History, which should be taught, and considered as an indispensable branch of education, in every school throughout the land.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

In the advertisement of Messrs. R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. of their new Mill, as published in our last, the cut of their Corn & Cob Crusher was inserted in place of that representing the Mill.—The price was also published as \$4, instead of forty dollars.

Several inaccuracies having occurred in the article published week before last, on the subject of *Guano*, we have republished it, together with others upon the same subject.

CONVERSATION ON THE ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM.

"How should a farmer act to accumulate and husband the greatest amount of manure?"

It is difficult to answer a question so vaguely put. Before any one can give any thing like a solution approaching to reality, it would be necessary to know the kind of farm, quantity of wood land, of meadow, number and kind of stock, quantity of land in grass, vegetable productions and kind, number and kind of stock, and many other particulars connected with the particular system of farming pursued. It is possible, however, to throw out such general hints, as may serve as a guide, and by which we may arrive at such conclusions, as will enable any careful observing farmer, to make the most of the materials within his reach which are convertible into manure."

"Now, that is what I mean by my question, and I would be obliged if you would give me your views."

"I will do so with pleasure, though before I commence, I wish you to bear in mind, that what I may advance upon the subject, is only to be considered in the light of opinion, upon which you are to exercise your own judgment freely."

In the first place, a farmer ought to make it an important part of his system of farming, to accumulate every thing on his farm susceptible of being converted into manure, and place it in a condition to be availed of without material loss. It has long been my opinion, that every man who works a farm of from two to five hundred acres, would find it to his interest to keep a team and hand constantly engaged in the collection of materials and the formation of manure heaps, as without such economy and forecast, the exhaustion of his land, which is continually going on by the growth of his crops, must impoverish his soil and render it unproductive."

"How could a farmer find employment for a hand and team thus to be occupied? What materials are there on a farm, saving the manure of the stock, which could be thus made into the food of plants?"

"There are a hundred sources on every farm, to give occupation in the way I have spoken of—full occupation to a hand and team. Where there is a salt marsh, that of itself would afford ample materials, for there are few richer or more fertilizing substances than marsh mud, if properly combined into composts with lime or marl—the sea-weed of the shores, if compounded with alternate layers of mould and leaves from the woods, or soil of any kind, the layers to be strewn with plaster, will make an excellent and enriching *pie*—the scrapings of the roads, barn and other yards and head-lands, are all excellent to mix with the dung and litter of horses and cattle; but in all such composts, ground plaster or pulverized charcoal should be mixed, layer and layer about, to prevent the escape of the lighter and more volatile parts of the substances while undergoing decomposition; for such parts may be said to be the most valuable—the weeds from the fence corners, lanes and every where else, should be gathered and formed into compost heaps with earth of any kind and plaster. In a word, there are no substances which

are susceptible of rotting which will not make good manure, some richer than others, but all good. The soap suds and slops from the kitchen, all water in which the hands and face may have been washed, would, if properly husbanded, convert a body of earth sufficient to fertilize two acres, into good manure, in a year. You will perceive that I have opened before you a wide field whence to draw your source of manure."

"But would the benefits justify the expense?"

"Of that there can be no question, and you should not entertain a single doubt. Say, that a man and a team could obtain in 230 out of the 313 working days, 2000 loads in a year, which is allowing 8 loads per day, that would enable you to manure 100 acres, independent of your usual supply from the stable, barnyard and pig styes, each of which acres would, by a moderate calculation, be improved in productiveness at least 33½ per cent. Would it not be reasonable to say that each load of this manure would be worth 50 cents? This would be equal to \$4 a day for the hire of the hand and team, so that all above the actual cost of their hire would be your gain. But your gain is not to be computed by any such contracted rule, as the increased value to be imparted to the soil, in its present, and future condition of productiveness, should be taken into consideration, for every 20 loads of such manure would be equivalent to the fertilization of an acre of ground for any period in which it might be required for a rotation of crops, whether that period should be four or six years, provided two of the series be appropriated to grass."

"Have you named all the materials which are convertible into manure?"

"In saying that every thing, or substance, susceptible of rotting may be converted into manure, I speak in terms sufficiently broad to comprehend all things, whether vegetable or animal; but as you appear to desire that I should be more particular, I will name a few other articles. The urine of the stock of horses and cattle on a farm, where twenty head may be kept, if proper means were taken to prevent its loss, could be rendered equal to the manure of an acre per head. The stalls of the horses should always be kept well strewn with straw, or leaves, or mould and leaves, so as to absorb the liquid voidings, and to prevent the escape of the ammonia, as the decomposition of these voidings might be going on, the stable should be strewn with either plaster or charcoal, daily, and as the stables may be cleaned out which should be done daily, the mass of manure, litter &c., should be so disposed of on the manure heap, as to prevent loss from evaporation. This can be done by having earth thrown over each day's manure, as it may be put upon the heap."

Again, a few loads of earth should be placed sufficiently near the house to receive the contents of the chambers, which earth should be formed into a basin-like form. Each emptying should be covered over with fresh earth, and on that, plaster, or charcoal, be strewn. The importance of this kind of care-taking and economy, may be very readily imagined when I tell you that a gallon of human urine, thus treated, would afford ammonia enough to nurture a bushel of wheat, and of the ammonia were fixed, as it would be by the addition of plaster, or charcoal, it would remain in the earth for years, to impart its benefits to successive crops. My own impression is, that if the liquid manure made on a farm were to be saved in the way I have pointed out, that it would be worth more to the farmer than all the solid manure made in his stable and barn-yard. And here let me remark, that the sheds or yards in which cattle may be kept, when brought in from the pastures, should at all times be kept covered with straw or mould and leaves, to prevent the loss of their liquid voidings, as in the case of the horses in the stables, and the same care should be taken to occasionally strew the surface with plaster, or charcoal."

"I think I have heard you say that very stiff clays might be improved by the application of sand. How would you use the sand?"

"I have expressed such an opinion, and I have done so from a practical experience of its benefits. I recollect some years back to have had in cultivation a small lot, about one half of it a piece of as cold stiff retentive clay as ever challenged the strength of team, or worried the patience of ploughman. It was so hard, and so retentive of water, that I had to watch the time for its breaking up with more than the power of an eagle's eye, and taking time by the forelock, I had hauled into my cow-yard a hundred loads of sand, which I spread evenly, giving to the centre of the yard a basin-like form; on the top of the sand I spread fifty loads of mould and leaves, from the woods, taking care to spread it as I had done the sand, leaving the sides higher than the centre. In this yard my cows were folded and littered through the latter part of fall, winter and spring. Just before the frost sat in, I had the lot ploughed up, lapping the furrows so as to expose the greatest surface to the action of the frost. As I desired to receive a crop of millet off the lot the ensuing season, preparatory to laying it down in timothy, I cut three covered drains through it, 2 feet wide and 18 inches deep, on the sides I placed poles, the ends so squared as to fit tight, over these, for want of better materials I laid crosswise, pieces of inch plank, made to fit, placed within half an inch of each other. On these put grass sods, and then filled up and levelled the top of the drains. In the spring I scraped up and mixed the contents of my cow yard, adding to the mass 200 bushels of coal ashes, incorporating the whole together. This as soon as the frost was out of the ground, in the spring, I spread over the lot, 170 perches in extent, ploughed it in as deep as a good Wood plough and two horses, could plough it; let it remain until the middle of May, when I harrowed, cross ploughed, harrowed again, sowed half a bushel of millet seed, harrowed it in lightly, and finished by rolling. The product on the acre and ten perches was 4 tons of good millet hay. In the August following, I ploughed again to sow Timothy seed, and found the soil completely changed in texture, yielding to the share of the plough as does a rich cheese to the knife of the cheese-man. The yield of timothy during the four years that I afterwards remained on the place was always good, ranging from 1½ to 2 tons per acre. From this experiment, I am satisfied that stiff clays can be more lastingly meliorated by sand than by manure, for while the one acts permanently and serves to change the texture of the soil, the other only acts partially, and makes but little if any change upon its texture. The sand by cross ploughing becomes intermixed with the clay, disintegrates it, so as to admit the influence of sun and air, aids the water in percolating through the soil, and prevents its remaining to become stagnant to the injury of the roots of the growing plants—and, in a word, renders the soil much easier to work, and more profitable for all the purposes of culture. In connection with this lot I will remark, that when I put it down to timothy I spread sixty bushels of lime on it, which was harrowed in with the seed."

"Would you recommend the littering of Hog-pens?"

"I am glad you have mentioned this to me, as I should otherwise have forgotten this part of the economy of a farm. I know no part in the arrangements of the farmer, where more or better manure may be made with as little expense. Whatever is given to the hog pen, whether coarse tussocks, corn stalks, weeds or mould and leaves from the woods, is sure to be manipulated into excellent fertilizing manure. Ten hogs, penned the year round, if well supplied with materials, would make 60 loads of good manure in that period. The pen should be cleaned out and re-supplied with materials every few weeks. That which may be taken out, should be regularly form-

ed into a heap, made so to turn the water, and have plaster strewn over it, layer and layer about, which heap would be the better, if covered over a few inches deep with earth of some kind, to prevent too rapid decomposition."

"Your plan of saving manure is certainly a good one, but I fear it would prove too costly to be carried into practical effect."

"You act under a delusion as to its effect. Nothing can be said to be 'too costly' which returns a remunerating interest for the outlay of money. The object of every one who toils is, or should be, to be rewarded by a generous return for the labor bestowed and capital invested, and certainly it is the part of wisdom, to give his labors that direction which promises the most certain and richest rewards. Without a farmer takes the pains to give his lands, in *manure*, a quantity of nutriment equal to that which is annually extracted from it by the growing crops, he must soon expect to see it robbed of its fertility, his products yearly getting less and less, and he becoming poorer and poorer. Even a large farm, if not cultivated with an eye to *improvement*, will make a rich man poor, as it is not the extent of an estate, but its capacity for production which adds to his comforts and wealth. If proper care were taken to convert every thing on a farm into manure that is calculated for it, there is no farmer but might increase its fertility. Nay, a few years devoted in the way I have mentioned, would enable the owner of a poor farm to make it rich, and instead of harvesting 3 or 4 barrels of corn or 7 or 8 bushels of wheat, he would get 8 barrels or more of corn, and 20 bushels and upwards of wheat. These results have been produced and can be again, by any one who will make up his mind and resolutely pursue the proper course to increase the fertility of his land. But he that crops every year, contents himself with taking every thing out of the land, and putting nothing into it, must expect sooner or later to find it and himself impoverished. It is as necessary to feed the land, as it is to feed the beasts with which it may be tilled, as neither can maintain their strength without food.

MR. SKINNER'S ADDRESS.—The extract from the Address of the Hon. John S. Skinner, delivered before the Agricultural Society of Delaware, which we publish to-day, will richly pay for perusal. The subject upon which it treats is full of interest, but dressed up as it is, in a holiday suit fabricated in the tasteful mind of its enlightened author, it is especially so.

GUANO.—We once more claim the privilege of reminding our readers that there is on sale in this city, a cargo of this manure, and to say to them, that they should not permit the opportunity of obtaining enough for an experiment, to pass by unimproved. The cargo to which we allude has come consigned to Mr. George, direct from Peru and may be relied upon as being of the best quality. In point of efficacy, it may be well to remark, that the Peruvian is greatly superior to the African Guano. This fact has been tested both by chemical analysis and practical use, therefore, he that purchases should be careful to see that he obtains the genuine Peruvian Guano.

A FARMER REWARDED BY PERSEVERANCE.

We do not recollect to have ever read an account of the good effects of persevering industry, that has given us more pleasure than the following, nor has the degree of pleasure been a little increased, by the reflection that the recipient of the reward belonged to the Agricultural class:

**EBEN ELSHENDER,
THE MOOR FARMER.**

There is something so lively and agreeable, and so thoroughly practical, in the following article, which we find

in *Littell's Living Age*, of the 17th of last month, and which is there credited to Chambers' Journal, that we have particular pleasure in transferring it to the Cabinet. It presents to our view a beautiful illustration of the philosophy of farming. The man whose main object is the maintenance of his family, must be careful that his experiments and his enterprises shall eventually prove successful—they should, therefore, be of very limited character, compared with what those may be, of the large capitalist—our friend Eben, for instance. Where the means are abundant, we can scarcely imagine a more pleasing and rational employment than that of improving worn-out or impoverished, or naturally repulsive soils. It is a delightful spectacle to observe the man of gloomy mind, roused up to successful action and public usefulness, by an object with which the healthiest and strongest might almost fear to grapple. Reference has occasionally been made in the Cabinet to the advantages of long leases. We are aware that these are less strikingly obvious in this country than in England, where there is not so strong a probability that economy and thrift will soon enable their possessor to make himself his own landlord; and in the case before us, we at once perceive that nothing could have been done without a long protracted engagement.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

EBENEZER ALEXANDER, or, as he was usually called, Eben Elshender, a native of the north of Scotland, was originally a manufacturer, but not being successful in this line, and falling into low spirits, he went to spend some time at a village where an elder and more prosperous brother had a bleaching establishment, in the hope of recovering the tone of his mind by means of country air and exercise. The place seemed at first sight unlikely to cheer up an invalid of the mind, being situated in a high and sterile district, with a northeast exposure and far from all other human haunts; but things turned out much better than might have been expected, and we shall tell how this came about.

Eben, in his wanderings in the neighborhood, was speedily attracted to a hollow in the neighboring moorlands, which might be considered as the only place within several miles, presenting the least charm for the eye—a brook, fringed by a line of willows and a strip of green, formed the simple elements of the scene, and from its situation it had a look of seclusion and warmth. He was led, by what he saw here, to surmise that elevation is not an insuperable difficulty in cultivation, provided there be shelter; and soon becoming convinced of the fact, his active mind in no long time conceived that he might employ himself worse than in endeavoring to clear a little possession for himself, at a nominal rent, out of the neighboring lands.—He looked around, but, excepting the few patches in the neighborhood of the village, the region was one either unbroken heath or of moss of great depth, broken into pits, and filled with water even at midsummer.—Nothing, therefore, could seem more hopeless. On the left only, as he looked northward, a large flat, lying far beneath him, and black and barren, or covered with brown heath, but looking to the sun, seemed to offer the semblance of a cultivated field, and he had determined to visit it. He did so, but found it very unpromising. The surface though apparently smooth at a distance, was rough and uneven; the soil was either stony and shallow, or a deep quick moss, wet every-where even in summer, and with no fall by which it might be drained. A rivulet skirted it on the east, and was the natural boundary in that direction; but a swell many feet in height rose on the bank, and closed in the surface of the proposed farm from almost the possibility of being drained; and there were similar embankments on the north and west. Still it was a large surface, not materially uneven; it lay beautifully to the sun, and he could not think that, if drained, and sheltered, and cultivated, here might be an extensive, perhaps, a valuable farm. It would not require deep cuttings, as in moss-flows, nor extensive levelings as in very unequal surfaces. He determined to think further.

He spoke of his purpose to no one, but he brooded over it for days, again and again visiting the ground, and at last he waited on the agent of the proprietor. Even from him he exacted a promise of secrecy, if nothing should follow upon his offer; and then for a lease of thirty years, offered a shilling an acre for four hundred acres of that unbroken waste, with power to renew his lease for thirty years more, if he should so incline, at five shillings per acre; but with liberty, also, to quit at the end of five years, without being liable in damages from any cause.

Many landlords seem to fancy that though land is of

no value in their hands, they have yet a right to be sharers in the profits produced by the intelligence, labor and capital of others, and that they are extremely liberal in forbearing to share for a few years in what had never existed for them, and yet will at the end of those few years, be a valuable inheritance to them and their heirs forever. The landlord in the present case was wiser. He saw that he was about to receive immediately, for a small portion of this moor in cultivation, almost as much as the entire moor brought as an inferior sheep walk, and that at the end of thirty years, it would exceed the original income of the entire possession; while this attempt at cultivation, if successful, would be an example of the utmost value, and might give his village that neighborhood which it so much required. Not only, therefore, was the offer of our friend accepted, but wood for buildings voluntarily offered, and a proper allowance for useful and well-constructed drains.

The villagers were astonished to hear that they were to obtain such a neighbor, but happy even in the hope of it. Enclosed as the place was by banks, which instead of admitting it to be drained, would, if broken, inundate it with water, it looked to them like a huge fryingpan, and of course there was not abstaining from some little quiet jokes. This last was indeed the worst aspect of the affair.—There was a fall for draining within the farm, but not without it; there was no final outlet. Still, our friend determined on pursuing his experiment: and as a first measure determined to give his possession a good name: he called it *Glen-Eden*!

He next marked off the site for his steading on a very slight but bare and valueless knoll, being desirous at once to sit dry and to spare his good land if there were any. As he felt that nothing would be more apt to encourage him than the comfort of his home, as soon as his turf-cottage was roofed in, he had a floor laid down in one end of it, and raising up slight ribs of wood by the walls, and continuing them overhead, had the whole neatly covered by a thin boarding, which, with the addition of a little carpet and a slight curtain, festooned over his couch—

A couch ordained a double debt to pay,

A couch by night, a sofa all the day—

made his end of the tenement seem a palace and enabled him to look on the storm or the sunshine with equal consciousness of snugness and security to health. Good fires soon made the other end very tolerable to his servants; and being washed with lime, though not plastered, it formed a very cheerful temporary residence. He had the rankest of the heath pulled and secured for thatch or fuel, intending to burn the rest on the ground as soon as the ground should be dry. He next laid out the fields, and ordered them to be cleared of stones—an operation that covered them in some places to the depth of several feet; and finally, he set himself to endeavor to lay the land dry.

For this last purpose, at the lowest part of the farm, but where the surrounding wall, as it may be termed, was highest,—and this was on the east,—he ordered a bank of moss to be dug out, and placed in a situation convenient for being dried and burned. In the course of this digging he came upon both stones and clay, treasures of great value in his circumstances; and lest the winter, by filling the pond with water, should render further digging impossible, he pursued his labours with great assiduity. His determination was, that this reservoir should afford him an opportunity of draining the land; and should it prove unequal to this, that a pump or pumps, to be worked by a small windmill, should raise the water to a height enabling him to send it off to his territories. In the meantime, he knew what ridicule the suspicion, even, of such a project would draw upon him, and therefore he gratified inquirers by informing them he was forming a fish pond for the residence, and even expected to draw profit from the ice in winter by letting it out for curling, though the game was not then known in that part of Scotland; and the parties, breathing softly, turned from him, and gently lifting up their hands and eyes, departed. Meantime he was intersecting his field, in numerous directions, by drains, leading them into one another, diverging, branching, and every way varying them according to the inequalities of the ground; and after proving their running, carefully filled them with stones taken from the surface, and all tending at last to the general reservoir. Even in winter, therefore, the land became drier and drier, and people now began to see the use of the pond. By the return of spring he had effectually drained a large space in

front of his residence, and generally prepare it for the operation of the plough. And even in this, by a sort of natural instinct, he differed from the accustomed mode. Aware that oxen draw most gently and steadily, he had secured the temporary use of a strong yoke of these, to be tried in all such portions of the soil as seemed likely to be capable of being opened up by the plough.—People from the village had been engaged to attend at the same time to complete, with the spade and other implements, what the plough might leave imperfectly done, and give him, if possible, a field; and they had by this time so entered into the spirit of the thing, that the attendance was large, and in many cases gratuitous. He had no time for the present; but he had been scavenger to the villages during the winter, and he had secured all the runnings from his own cattle in a great tank.—He now set to burning, in close kilns all the turf he had been able to accumulate during the summer; and between these and the refuse the few cattle for which he had been able to find food, he was enabled to plough and manure some twenty acres of land, which he sowed and planted with the usual crops, accompanying all the white crops with sown grass. To complete his experiment, he had procured a cask to carry out the runnings of his stables, &c. and having placed it on a cart, and fitted it with a tail-box pierced with holes, such as is used for watering streets and roads, he, as a last operation, sprinkled this liquor, so far as it would go, over the ground that had been dressed with ashes, at night, that no portion of it might be wasted by the sun; and so closed the labors of the first spring.

Science had not then discovered to us what is now known to be true, that the terms good and bad land, as generally understood, are expressions without meaning, as almost every species of land requires some culture to make it productive; and by suitable means much may be made of almost any kind of land.—Neither was it then known, as it now is, what are precise ingredients necessary to the production of the various crops, and to which the soil is a mere matrix or receiver; and that burned earth or lime, and amonia or the runnings of stable and other usual manures, contain many of these ingredients. But by instinct or accident, by reasoning from what he had noticed, or heard, or read, and perhaps so far experimenting without much knowledge or expectation, our friend had hit upon many things now known to be useful, and the result surprised many. Not only was there no failure in the crops of Glen-Eden,—as they now began seriously to call it,—but they were rich and beautiful. The oats, standing upon moss of great depth, but drained—and that but for the draining and manure, would not have borne a green leaf—were as luxuriant as if the depth of the moss had been the cause of their excellence. The other soils, lately so thin and dead, were now deep and dry, and bearing excellent barley, with a flush of clover about its roots.—Potatoes, the gift of a warm and distant region were flourishing in their little beds on this lately cold and barren moor, as if it had been their native and appropriate soil, and, in short, industry and intelligence had in a few months triumphed over the ignorance and neglect of centuries.

Till these things became apparent however, our experimenter kept in the shade. He had dismissed all his workers, except his hind, whom he termed his "resident manager," and his wife, who was his sole servant, and a Gibbonie of a boy, for looking after his sheep. As the crops began to show themselves, the hind urged upon him the beauty of their appearance, and the almost certain success of his experiment, and consequently the duty of resuming operations. According to all appearances, his first crop would more than pay the expense that would give him a permanent and valuable possession; and as Eben inclined to this opinion, he determined to resume. As a proper preparative to this, he allowed his mother and sisters to visit him, and though they were shocked with the outward aspect of his residence, a black and cheerless-looking turf-but, in the midst of a comparative wild, and guarded by a pet sheep and her lambs, that, as they approached, patted the ground in a very menacing manner, yet when they entered it, and found the servant cheerfully preparing for them a meal in one end, while in the other was a little parlor such as any gentleman might inhabit with rest and enjoyment, they were not only surprised and pleased, but would gladly have protracted their visit, and were delighted to understand that they were speedily to join him.

Of course, from greater experience he rose to greater success. Even his laborers worked more cheerfully from

seeing the success of what had been done. Moss that had hitherto seemed a nuisance, was to him a treasure, and husbanded accordingly: and stones that, above ground, were such an encumbrance, were, when planted in drains of the utmost value. He became perfectly happy in his labour of improving, and almost regretted to think that one day it must have an end.—Thirty years have passed since these operations were begun; the barren moor has been reclaimed into a valuable and productive farm the once barren and rugged banks that impeded its draining have long been turned into boundaries covered with herbage of the softest texture, and crowned with woods at once an ornament and a shelter, and that being to be paid for, will render their owner rich. Even the deep and unsightly pool, that first assisted in laying the dry land, has been surrounded and screened by willows and alders, both useful in their way; and the numbers of ducks and geese constantly breeding on its borders and floating on its bosom, must add no inconsiderable item to the profits of the farm. Where the first damp and disheartening turf shed was erected, there are now warm and substantial offices, and fronting all, and flanked by garden walls, and behind them trees, stands a farm-house, in its first days a cottage, but always the seat of plain abundance, and now of every comfort and a generous hospitality. Though in a climate not very genial, it is always warm; and from various flowering shrubs spread over it, seldom without flowers. It is the cherished residence of an industrious, ingenious, and very worthy man.

Many, stimulated by his success, soon followed his example, though on a less extensive scale; but the unpromising wild of thirty years ago, is now a sheltered, cultivated, and comparatively fertile spot, and the abode of many industrious and contented families.

MIDDLESEX CORN CROPS.

If there is any spot in the Universe where more corn can be raised upon an acre of ground, than has been produced upon the farm of Mr. Wadsworth, of Durham, Middlesex Co., in old Connecticut, we should like to know where the spot can be found.

The following extract from the Report of the Middlesex County Agricultural Society's Committee on Field Crops, is perfectly astonishing. Read it, you who are in the habit of skinning seven acres to obtain the product of one, under proper culture.

The Indian Corn, entered by Mr. Wadsworth for premium, was one quarter of an acre, selected from near the middle of a field of four acres. The field was planted with the "Improved Dutton Corn," about the first of May, in hills, three feet apart, each way. The land on which it was planted was "sward ground,"—manured with common yard manure, at the rate of from 20 to 30 cart loads to the acre, turned over flat, and rolled, and the corn planted to the furrows. It was hoed four times, without hilling, or turning up the furrows between the rows. The seed with which it was planted, appeared to be a mixture of the common Dutton Corn, and a very large kind of eight rowed corn, and the whole crop was comprised of a mixture of the two varieties, in about equal proportions; a bushel of each kind of which was laid before your committee for inspection. The ears, of both kinds were very large, and long, many of them measuring nearly, or quite 14 inches in length. The kernels upon the 8 rowed were very large, and the cob small.—The kernels on the 12 rowed were also, much larger than the common Dutton corn. And your Committee are of the opinion, that if Mr. Wadsworth will continue this cross mixture for a few years, he will have a kind of corn far superior to any now in use. On this field of Corn, the *Suckers* were allowed to remain, until the customary time for cutting the stalks. The product of that portion of the field entered for premium, was at the rate of *one hundred and fifty one bushels and eighteen quarts to the acre!* Your committee are aware that it hardly seems possible that so large a quantity could be raised from an acre in this old hide-bound State of Connecticut, yet, from the Certificate of the Town Committee of Durham, and from the statement of Mr. Wadsworth, under oath, such was proved to be the fact. Think of this, ye Farmers of Middlesex County! *One hundred and fifty one bushels and eighteen quarts of shelled corn from one acre!* This eclipses even the far famed corn regions of the great valley of the West. With facts like this, before their eyes, our young Farmers, we think, will hardly feel disposed to quit the healthful home of their Sires, to seek a fortune among the Wolverreens and Hoosiers of the western prairies; but be con-

tent to settle down amid the hills and dales, where dwell the lovely lasses of our own dear Yankee land.

In competition with the foregoing, was a quarter of an acre of eight rowed corn, entered by Joel M. Clark, Esq. of the Society of Westfield, in Middletown. This corn was raised on green sward land, ploughed plain, and rolled. Two coats of hog-pen manure were applied. One coat being coarse, was put upon the land, and ploughed in. The other was fine manure, placed upon the top, after the field had been ploughed, and harrowed in. The whole amount of manure used was about sixty-five "Cart Buck loads" to the acre. It was planted about the 20th of May—four kernels in a hill—hills three and a half feet, by two and a half apart. The soil is a gravelly loam. The seed was rolled in Plaster of Paris, before planting. And, if your committee are not mistaken, the *Suckers* were all removed from the hills, about the time of the last hoeing. The product of that portion of the crop which was entered for premium, was at the rate of *One hundred and eight bushels, and four quarts to an acre;* which every one must admit to be a very extraordinary yield; and the committee regret, exceedingly, that the rules of the Society will not admit of a premium being awarded. The quality of this corn was superior, in the opinion of your committee, to any exhibited. The kernels were large, and the ears well filled, but too short to be productive, under ordinary circumstances.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee.

HENRY D. SMITH, Chairman.

[Conn. Farmer.]

COMPOST MANURE ON STATEN ISLAND.—"A Practical Farmer," in the Cultivator, speaking of the benefits resulting from the Geological Survey, says:—

Mr. Seely has also made what are here called "fish pies." In May and June when moonbonkers (*Clupea menhaden*) abound, they are caught in great numbers. Alternate layers of peat and fish are made into a compost heap, and so left until the ensuing spring. I examined such a heap of his several years ago, after the fish were completely decomposed. The mass was inodorous, the peat having absorbed all the gaseous substances, and had become very fine and crumbly, and almost as light as a heap of ashes.—This method of making manure with peat and fish, is infinitely better than the nauseous one of spreading them broadcast when first taken. Mr. Seely used the peat in making compost heaps, a number of years before the others would follow suit. He even offered to give the farmers some of his peat manure, to try and test its virtues, but the offer was not accepted. Now, however, a change of opinion has taken place, and we are all (or at least a number of us,) trying to manufacture, that we may cease to buy manure.

I employ peat freely, spreading it over the barn-yard, throwing it into hog pens, and mixing it with lime and potash and soil, and unleached ashes, green weeds, potato tops, sea weed, &c. I have said that sand is an ingredient to manufacture manure.

We who are on the sea-shore where sand is plenty, and where our soil is a stiff clay, find that sand alone aids in making it friable. In such soils a small portion in compost heaps is not amiss. Lime, or potash, or shes, I believe, if mixed with fresh dung peat, would absorb its acid, render it soluble and fit for use as a manure in a few weeks.

MANURE OF PIGEONS.—While the ships of England and America are coursing the oceans in pursuit of guano, I would call the attention of our agriculturalists, to a manure of similar origin, and possessing the same properties, that abounds in many places in their own forests; which may be had for the labor of collecting. I allude to the droppings of the wild pigeon. It is well known that these birds live together in flocks of myriads according to Audubon, that their sojourn at a place is not limited by the season but by the supply of food. This great naturalist remarks that he has seen the earth covered by their evacuations, like snow, to the depth of several inches. The use of this manure is of very ancient origin. During the great famine that prevailed in Samaria, in the time of Elisha, (2 Kings vi. 25,) the fath of a cab of dove's dung sold for five pieces of silver. It is highly prized in Persia at this day. Many pigeon-houses are constructed for the sole purpose of collecting the droppings of the birds. It is used for manuring melons; the finest in the world are raised in that country. In Belgium it is applied as a top-dressing to flax. They pay for it at the rate of five cents for the evacuation of each bird for the year.

The great value of the discharges of birds as a manure, arises from the urine being deposited with their feces. In animals the salts of urine are separated by the kidneys in solution in water, the secretion passes down and collects in the bladder. In birds, on the contrary, the salts of the urine are barely sufficient to convey them through the tube to the common outlet. Birds have no urinary bladder. The white portion of their evacuation comes from the kidney and is essentially the same salts that may be obtained from human urine by evaporation. The colored part comes from the intestines, and is disposed to undergo fermentation. During this change some of the salts are decomposed, and a portion is washed into the soil. The remainder which will not admit of these changes, is the most valuable to the agriculturalist.

I have examined a portion of the evacuation of the domestic pigeon. It contains uric (which may be considered as carbonate of ammonia,) muriate of ammonia, phosphate of lime, phosphate of ammonia, and magnesia, uric acid, and a large proportion of vegetable and animal matter in the most favorable state to become the food of plants. In collecting this manure, a portion of the soil should be taken up with it, as it contains a part of the soluble salts. I consider this substance of about one tenth the value of guano. That one ton of it to the acre would be a good dressing for wheat or any other crop that requires much nitrogen or phosphoric acid.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, M. D.
Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry.

Buffalo, Sept. 16, 1844.

[Am. Ag.]

BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT WITH A PLANT.—The Brooklyn News gives the following interesting bit of information:—“Cut a small branch of Oleander from a thrifty plant, place it in a vial partly filled with rain water, so that the lower end of the branch may be immersed about half an inch of water. Place this in the sun in an open room, and in about fifteen or twenty days, small roots will shoot out from the end of the branch, presenting a beautiful appearance. After these roots have extended to three inches, the branch may be set out in moist earth, and if frequently watered, it will grow rapidly and soon form a large thrifty stock. Ladies who are fond of flowers, may easily propagate Oleanders in this manner, and in a very few months multiply these beautiful plants to an indefinite extent.”

FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM & MILLS.

Known as the Mansion Farm or Owings' Lower Mills, situated 11½ miles from the city, on the Reisterstown turnpike, upon which it binds for half a mile, having the Westminster branch of the Susquehanna rail road within 200 yards of the dwelling. This Farm contains about 416 acres, 80 acres of which are in wood, the greater portion of the residue in a high state of cultivation, having had near 10,000 bushels lime put on it the last few years—the growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, &c. &c. looking remarkably well, the meadow comprising about 100 acres is prime land, which has recently been reset.

The improvements consist of a large and well built brick Mansion House, 60 ft. front by 40 ft. deep, exclusive of the back and side additions. A substantial large brick Barn, having stalled stabling underneath for 25 head of cattle, wagon and carriage houses, dairies, smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, corn houses, &c. &c.

A good brick GRIST MILL, with a comfortable stone Dwelling for the miller; the mill is in good order, and can grind 40 bbls. of flour per day, which quantity could be increased with a trifling expense.

An excellent SAW MILL has recently been double geared and capable of cutting 2000 feet per day; these mills have a good run of country custom, with an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, the fall of water being about 30 feet. Additional works might be erected at other sites on the premises.

This farm could conveniently be divided, having on the upper portion of it, in addition to the above improvements, a framed dwelling and log cottage, with a good barn and stabling. The whole property is in superior order and repair. The proprietor residing out of the state, is disposed to sell it for less than its value, on accommodating terms. Any person desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to the manager on the premises. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

REYNOLDS & SMITH,
je 26 No. 40 N. Howard st.

GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

SAMUEL SANDS,
at the office of the American Farmer
GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.

P. S. CHAPPELL, or
Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

NEW AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, At the old stand formerly occupied by JOHN T. DARDING, fronting on Grant & Ellicott streets, adjoining Dinsmore & Kyle, Pratt st. wharf.

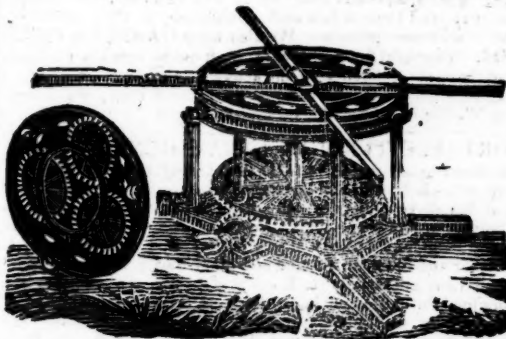
G. H. BRYSON & J. JOHNSON,

Having entered into a co-partnership under the name G. H. Bryson & Co., offer for sale at reduced prices, a great variety of

Ploughs, Castings, &c., as
Davis, Hill Side, Grain Cradles,
S & M. Sub Soil, Cutting Box,
Chenoweth, Freeborn & Hitchcock, Corn Shellers,
Woods, Cultivators, Corn and Cob
Wiley, Harrows, Crushers, &c.
Bar Sher, Wheat Fans,
Ross' Patent Hay and Straw Cutter, and every variety of

FIELD AND GARDEN SEED.

Repairing done on the lowest terms. Castings by the ton or otherwise. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. aug 21 G. H. BRYSON & CO.



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. & Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:

Corn Mills, price \$40	(most approved)	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and Subsoil Ploughs,		8 to 12
Cob Crushers,	30	Other kinds, embrace about
Baldwin's do.	65	25 sorts, and suited to ev-
Goldborough's Corn Shell-		ery variety of soil, 2.50 to 13
ing & Shucking Machine,	35	Corn & Tobacco Cultivat. 5 to 6
Hand do. assorted,	15 to 17	Harrows, 6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	20	Grain Cradles & Seythes, 4 to 5
Thrashing Machines,	40 to 60	Plough and Machine Cast-
Horse Powers,	75 to 100	ings, per lb. 4 to 5
Cylindrical Straw Cut.	28 to 45	Fanning Mills, 25 to 30
Do. extra large,	75	Horse Hay Rakes, 11
Common Straw Cutters,	5 to 12	Grindstones, on friction rol-
Botts & Green's do.	25 to 30	lers, 13
Pierce's and Dolphin self-		Lime Spreaders, 30
sharpening Plows, (new &		

Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also

GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—of every sort.

GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS “ “

GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS “ “

The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. R. S. Jr. & Co.

TURNIP SEED, &c.

Just received from our Seed Gardens 1000 pounds red top and white flat TURNIP SEED, raised from picked roots, of the finest shape and quality, and the same that has given such general satisfaction the last 20 years.

500 lbs RUTA BAGA SEED, raised as above
800 “ do do imported last Spring the best varieties of English and French Turnips
Price of Domestic Seed \$1 per pound
do Imported do 75cts. do

Also—CABBAGE SEEDS of finest imported; Early Sorts, Flat Dutch, Drum Head and Sugar Loaf Savoy CABBAGE, German Sprouts, yellow and other Radish Seed for late sowing, Half Long, Long Green and Cluster Cucumber Seed, Endive, Lettuce, &c. &c. jy 24 ROBT. SINCLAIR Jr. & CO. 62 Light st.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Nov. 15.			
Beef, Balt. mess,	8ja	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13	
Do. do. No. 1,	6ja7	Do. do. 2, 7a11	
Do. prime,	5a	Do. do. 3, 5a7	
Pork, mess	10	Do. Western 2, 6a	
Do. No. 1	9ja9j	Do. do. 3, 5a6	
Do. prime	8	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6ja7	
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do. 2, none	
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb	6ja7	Do. Western, 1, a6j	
Do. middlings, “	5a5j	Do. do. 2, 5a5	
Do. shoulders, “	4a4j	Do. do. bla 1, 6a6j	
Do. asst'd, West. 4j		Cheese, casks, 6	
Do. hams,	5a7	Do. boxes, 5a8j	
Do. middlings,	a5	Do. extra,	12a15
Do. shoulders,	3ja4		

COTTON—			
Georgia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland,	9	Alabama,	11a12
Louisiana,	11j	Florida,	10a12
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi	

LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W. P. 7a10	
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y. P. 7a10	
White Pine, pann' 125a27		Shingles, W. P. 2a9	
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00	
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75	
Common do,	8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00	

MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	31a
Porto Rico,	29ja30	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36

OAPS—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3ja4j	
brown & yell'w 4ja5j			

TOBACCO—			
Common	2 a 3j	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6ja 8	Rappahannock,	
wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a [Ground per bbl. 1.12a

SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50a St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00
Do. brown a7.50a Brazil, white, a
Porto Rico, 6.70a7.50a Do. brown,
New Orleans, 6ja6j Lump, lb. c.

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl \$4.25.
Do. City Mills, 4.25.
Do. Susquehanna, 4.37.
Rye, first 3.50a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.62
Do. per hhd. 11.75

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p hn 95a106 Peas, black eye, 50a55
“ best Pa red 95a Clover seed, store \$5.50a
“ ord. to pri. Md 75a88 Timothy do 2.2a2.50
Corn, white, 40a43 Flaxseed, roughst. 1.35
“ yellow Md. 41a43 Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25
Rye, Md. a55 Ship Stuff, bus. 20a
Oats, Md. 24a26 Brown Stuff, 15a
Beans, 101 Shorts, bushel, 10a
FEATHERS—per lb. 29a

COFFEE—

Havana, 7 a 8 Java, lb. 10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay. 6ja 8 Rio, 6ja7j
St. Domingo, 5ja 6 Triage, 3ja 4j

CANDLES—

Mould, common, 9a10 Sperm, 32a33
Do. choice brands, 10j Wax, 60a65
Dipped, 8a 9

NEALE & LUCKETT, No. 3, Light street wharf,

Have received from a gentleman in Maryland, a supply of FLY PROOF WHEAT for Seed, which they offer for sale at \$14 per bushel. This is a very superior wheat, weighing from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, yielding largely upon lands of tolerably quality, safe from the ravages of the fly, and making a rich and very nice flour. It is of German origin, and a different species from the Mediterranean wheat, which it is believed does not yield good flour. Persons wishing to supply themselves with seed, are desired to call and examine the sample now on hand. A few hundred bushels more can be obtained from the same source, if early application be made. Aug 28

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

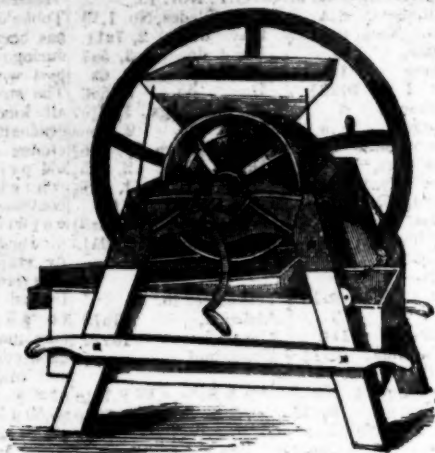
Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. jy 3 4t

FOR SALE—4 full bred DURHAM BULL CALVES, from one to three months old—sired by an imported bull **Magnum Bonum**—who took the premium at the two last cat's shows. Enquire of SAMUEL SANDS. June 5

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS,
CORN & COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.
Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber, Ap. 17. OBED HUSSEY.

R. SINCLAIR JR. & CO'S PATENT CORN MILL.



The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's new Corn Mill, which is admirably adapted for plantation use, or as a Maryland planter says of them, "every planter having this useful machine becomes his own miller. They grind coarse or fine meal with equal facility, perfection and despatch, at the rate of 24 or 3 bushels per hour.

When the screen is attached (as shown in the centre of the cut) and fine meal is required to be ground, it will be necessary to drive the Mill by horse-power, (say 2 horses) coarse meal for horses may be ground by two men with good success.

The grinding plates, which are made of the hardest composition metal will last about two years without renewing, after they are worn smooth new ones may be put on without difficulty. A feeder is attached to the axle which is intended to pass the grain into the plates at regular intervals. This feeder is important and obviates the difficulty and objection to Cast Iron Mills generally.

Price, with one set extra plates, \$40. Orders addressed to this office or to Robt. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Baltimore, will receive prompt attention.

The feeder and grinding plate (as above) are represented separate from the Mill. No 8

CLAIRMONT NURSERY,
NEAR BALTIMORE.

AS the time is at hand for transplanting TREES, the subscribers hereby inform their friends and the public that they have on hand a good assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c. Also a large addition of the new and finest ROSES, together with Tulips, Crocus and Peonies, very fine of different colors, Asparagus Roots one to two years old, all of which they offer on reasonable terms. Catalogues furnished gratis by applying to the subscribers, or R. Sinclair Jr. & Co. 62 Light street, Baltimore.

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SINCLAIR & CORSE.

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

A fine Berkshire Boar, 12 months old, of pure stock, for Sale—Price \$10—He is a very fine animal. Also some half-bred Berkshire Pigs—Apply at this office.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

The subscriber, agent for the Peruvian Company, has received per ship Orpheus, 400 tons of Peruvian Guano—and will hereafter be regularly supplied with the article by the Company, who alone have the right to export it.

Orders for any quantity, (not less than one ton) will be supplied at the following rates,—

From 1 to 5 tons,	\$3	per 100 lbs.
" 6 to 10 "	\$2.87 1/2	" "
Above 10 tons,	\$2.75	" "

A Pamphlet upon the nature, properties and results of this Guano, will be issued from the American Farmer Office, in a few days free of charge.

Applications post paid, will meet with prompt attention. SAM'L K. GEORGE, No. 2 German st., Baltimore.

HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years); Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of all sizes, and other farming implements. May 2

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOH, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAM'L SANDS, office of the Farmer, Baltimore st. je 19

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowler's wharf, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore E & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market. Baltimore. fe 29

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

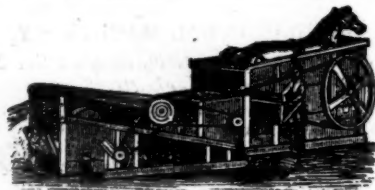
The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c. to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. if RANDALL & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them. je 19



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN, Jr. jy 17

GUANO—Farmers, Now's your time.

The subscriber has received 80 sacks of GUANO, which he will sell at \$3 1/2 a hundred if immediately applied for.

D. B. DICKINSON, Corner of Bond and Lombard sts. or LEWIS GROSS, Jr. No. 85 Smith's wharf. July 24

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellars, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthoum, jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber. JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore. no 8



MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st. Ap 22

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

NEW PATENT CORN MILL,—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. Prices—Corn Crusher \$30—Corn Mills \$40. ap 29

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction. and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " " "	15
" 300 " " "	18
" 400 " " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 if in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell. fe 14 WML MURRAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large 1-ft hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes; wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellars, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelors' and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. As the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1